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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

FBIS

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5 November 1984

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

- Europe Wins Satellite Contract 1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Briefs

- Jilin Posts and Telecommunications 2
Jilin County Television Station 2
Liaoning Publication, Broadcast Undertakings 2
Shanxi Post and Telecommunications 2

LATIN AMERICA

BERMUDA

- Government Contracts for Study of Telecommunications Needs
(THE ROYAL GAZETTE, 22 Sep 84)..... 3
- New Pact Sets Parameters for C&W Telecommunications
(THE ROYAL GAZETTE, 15 Sep 84)..... 4

BRAZIL

- Data Communication Network System To Be Inaugurated
(Julio Worcman; FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, 12 Sep 84)..... 6

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Briefs

National Radio Channel Announced	11
Burhanpur TV Transmitter	11
Rajasthan TV Transmitter	11
Karnataka TV Transmitter	11
Barhaj TV Transmitter	11
Insat 1B Telecommunications Target	11
Sangrul, Shantiniketan TV Transmitters	12
TV Transmitters Commissioned	12

PAKISTAN

Steps Toward Establishing OIC Space Research Center (DAWN, 8 Oct 84).....	13
--	----

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SENEGAL

Islamization of Media Advocated (MOMAR KANE; ETUDES ISLAMIQUES, Sep 84).....	14
---	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Media Council Urges Balanced SABC Coverage (SAPA, 15 Oct 84).....	20
--	----

TANZANIA

Briefs

Media Agreement With Mozambique	21
---------------------------------	----

ZIMBABWE

GEC To Install Power Sub-Station Phone Network (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 21 Sep 84).....	22
---	----

USSR

Communications Minister on TV Expansion Plans (V. A. SHAMSHIN INTERVIEW; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 18 Aug 84)....	23
---	----

Broadcasting Chief Interviewed on TV Development
(G. Yushkyavichyus Interview; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 20 Sep 84) 26

Conference To Review Satellite Rescue System
(TASS, 1 Oct 84)..... 30

WEST EUROPE

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Review of European Telecommunications Satellite Developments
(Goetz Wange; FLUG REVUE, Aug 84)..... 31

ITALY

Briefs

Selenia Radars to Brazil 35
Selenia Telephone Equipment to Greece 35
Italcom Network for Mozambique 36
Marconi Italiana in Malaysia 36

NORWAY

Telecommunications Agency's Role in Research, Marketing Viewed
(Jan Oivind Helgesen; ARBEIDERBLADET, 1 Sep 84)..... 37

Teledata Service Plans To Be Operational in Fall 1985
(Ulf Peter Hellstrom; AFTENPOSTEN, 19 Sep 84)..... 39

SPAIN

Telecommunications Council on Satellite Policy
(EL PAIS, 1 Oct 84)..... 40

SWEDEN

Ericsson Hoping To Increase Computer Share of World Market
(Ulf Peter Hellstrom; AFTENPOSTEN, 20 Sep 84)..... 41

BRIEFS

EUROPE WINS SATELLITE CONTRACT--The European consortium--Ariane Space--has won the contract to launch Australia's third domestic satellite. The American-owned space shuttle program will launch the first two Australian satellites in July and October next year. However, a spokesman for the Federal Department of Communications said the contract for launching the third satellite has been awarded to Ariane Space because of lower costs and an offer of Australian participation in the contract. The contract worth \$24 million [Australian dollars] --that is about U.S. \$20 million--enables the third satellite to be launched as early as June 1986. In a joint statement, the minister for communications, Mr Duffy, and the minister for defense support, Mr Howe, said the contract would create work worth about \$118 million to Australian industry. The two ministers said Ariane Space had also agreed to transfer technology in a wide range of other space industry related activities to assist Australian companies in developing local expertise in this area. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 5500/4301

BRIEFS

JILIN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS--The total distance covered by post delivery in Jilin Province has reached 128,093 kilometers, 31.5 times that of 1949, and the number of postal and telecommunications bureaus and stations has increased to 1,058, 2.2 times that in the early post-liberation period. Long-distance direct dialing service has opened between the province and major cities of the country, including Beijing, and between Changchun and Baicheng, Jilin, and Yanbian areas of the province. Telephone subscribers have increased to 132,399, increasing by 11.4 times over the number in the early post-liberation period. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Oct 84 SK]

JILIN COUNTY TELEVISION STATION--The high-power Fuyu Television Station built by Fuyu County of Jilin Province went into operation on the evening of 30 September. Since then, local people have been able to receive not only the news programs of the Central Television Station on the same day but also local television news. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Oct 84 SK]

LIAONING PUBLICATION, BROADCAST UNDERTAKINGS--Liaoning Province's press and broadcast undertakings have developed vigorously in the past 5 years. As of the first quarter of 1984, it had published 51 kinds of newspapers, and the number of copies increased 28.7 times over the early period of new China. About 4.8 persons read one copy of newspaper. This province published 162 kinds of periodicals, 6 times the figure before the Cultural Revolution period. One person out of two reads one periodical. To date, this province has built 11 medium wave broadcast stations, 29 transmission and relay stations, 7 TV stations, and 214 TV relay stations. Approximately 67.6 percent of the provincial population can receive television programs. Every 4.5 persons have 1 radio set and every 14 persons have 1 television set. Some 1,265 townships in the province have established broadcast stations and 12,700 villages have set up broadcast units. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

SHANXI POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS--At present, the total length of postal delivery in Shanxi Province has reached 144,000 kilometers. Statistics compiled at the end of 1983 showed that this province had 957 long distance telephone lines, a 477.5-fold increase over 1949; and 350 telegram circuits, a 16.5-fold increase over 1952. The capacity of inner-city telephone switchboards reached 72,080 lines, a 17.2-fold increase over 1949. About 98 percent of brigades and 93 percent of production teams in the province enjoyed postal services. From 1979 to 1983, the number of inner-city telephone switchboards increased by 19,610 lines and that of long distance telephone lines, 313. This province has opened postal services to 137 countries and regions. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR STUDY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NEEDS

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 22 Sep 84 p 5

[Text]

Contracts were signed yesterday between Infonet Ltd. and American consultants who will prepare a detailed study of Bermuda's telecommunications needs.

The survey, which will cost Infonet between \$100,00 and \$150,000, will be carried out by Communications Studies and Planning International Ltd. (CSPI) which expects to take seven months to prepare a report.

Infonet is a Bermuda company formed by local business interests including those responsible for newspapers, broadcasting, banking, computer and security facilities, and the Bermuda Electric and Telephone Companies. Its primary objective is to produce a report on the Island's telecommunication needs.

The CSPI study will review present facilities, residential, business and other use of telecommunications and will attempt to identify new related economic activity for Bermuda.

Infonet chairman Mr. Frank Mutch said the report would be studied and a decision would be taken whether the company should itself pursue any recommendations.

He described the survey as a "very important project for Bermuda".

"We are optimistic that CSPI will come out with recommendations that will be of benefit to the whole of Bermuda."

Mr. Michael Tyler, chairman of CSPI said: "There is an

opportunity for Bermuda to be a leader in this area, I believe, and given the nature of Bermuda's economy there is every reason for taking advantage of it."

He stressed that his firm was an unbiased advisory group with no commitment to companies furnishing either telecommunication services or equipment.

He likened the purpose of the survey to the kind of study needed before a road system could be built. It was necessary to know, he explained, what kind of traffic and how much would use the new roads.

The purpose of the survey is to establish the local needs for telecommunication facilities so that an infrastructure can be established to accommodate them.

The survey his firm conducted would probably result in a recommended programme containing two elements, he said. The first would be immediate moves that would have short term benefits, encouraging further development. The second would be long term and would include more ambitious plans that could place Bermuda at the forefront of technological development.

CSPI was chosen from 19 international consultancy firms that tendered for the survey job. It has bases in the US and Britain and according to Infonet has specialist expertise in telecommunications infrastructure, television distribution systems, satellite communications and electronic mail, publishing and transmission services.

CSO: 5540/003

NEW PACT SETS PARAMETERS FOR C&W TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 15 Sep 84 . 14

[Text]

The "sweetheart deal of the century" officially ended this week when Cable & Wireless agreed to pay a substantial licence fee for the first time for its monopoly on providing Bermuda's telecommunications with the rest of the world.

The new licence, backdated to April 1, is expected to boost Government revenues by about \$1.8 million this year.

The broad outline of the new agreement was initialled by Technology Minister Dr. the Hon. John Stubbs and Cable & Wireless general manager Mr. John Davenport at the Cabinet Office on Thursday. The full licence will probably be signed later this year, by Premier the Hon. John Swan and C&W's chairman, Sir Eric Sharp.

Mr. Davenport told a Press conference announcing the deal C&W was happy to start paying a fee.

"It was unrealistic to expect the sweetheart deal to continue," he said, referring to a remark by Government negotiator Senator Llewellyn Peniston that C&W paying nothing for its existing licences was the "sweetheart deal of the century".

The agreement replaces a series of licences and acts which have enshrined C&W's position as the sole provider of telecommunications links for

the past 24 years. The licences were due to expire at various times between 1987 and 1994. New legislation will be put before Parliament soon.

The new licence will:

- Give Government quarterly fees according to a formula based on a percentage of Bermuda revenue or profits;
- Run indefinitely but for a minimum of eight years, with each side required to give three years notice of termination;
- Maintain C&W's monopoly on external communications and give the firm first refusal on providing new or additional services;
- Allow C&W to continue importing telecommunications equipment for its own use without paying Customs duty;
- Set up an annual review with Government of C&W's operations in Bermuda;
- Give Government the right to ensure C&W is not overcharging customers;
- Limit C&W to spending up to \$2 million on any capital project without Government permission; and
- Give Government a veto on new or additional services being provided.

Dr. Stubbs said the agreement was a radical departure from the existing licensing system which

would safeguard Bermuda's international interests.

Mr. Davenport described the deal as a new phase in a mutually beneficial relationship.

"The time has come when we should be seen to contribute financially, as well as in the many other ways we have already done," he said.

Both men said the negotiations had been friendly, although there had been differences, mainly over the length of the agreement and the fees.

Cable and Wireless had pushed for a 25-year deal but the Government had wanted a renewable contract because of the speed of change of technology.

The new licence was similar to ones negotiated by C&W with other foreign governments but did not include any provision for cash investment in the firm's Bermuda operation.

Dr. Stubbs said: "We thought this was a cleaner and neater way of doing it. It left both parties working in a collaborative relationship without the confusion of joint ownership which could produce problems."

C&W is committed to connecting any organisation wanting an international telecommunications link at market rates. Dr. Stubbs said strict comparisons of charges with the United States or Britain would not be fair to C&W because of the peculiar costs involved in operating in an isolated

island community like Bermuda.

He said four other firms had had discussions about taking over the franchise.

"But not one of these firms really twitched a finger to do anything. There was no genuine interest from any of them. All four companies have close links world-wide with Cable and Wireless, anyway," he said.

The fees to be paid had been a secondary matter in the negotiations, with Government deciding that going for large payments would simply raise internal charges in Bermuda.

The new licence means C&W will pay an annual fee of either six percent of its total Bermuda revenue, or 20 percent of its Bermuda profits, whichever is the greater.

Mr. Davenport said the fees worked out at about one percent of total Government revenue — about \$1.8 million this year.

He said turnover last financial year was \$20 million — the first time any cash details of the firm's operations in Bermuda have been given since the British Government sold C&W to the public three years ago.

Calculations based on previous performance and the licence fee formula put C&W's pre-tax profits in the Island at probably the high end of the range between \$7.5 million and \$9 million, while turnover this year may be about \$25 million.

DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORK SYSTEM TO BE INAUGURATED

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 84 p 31

[Article by Julio Workman]

[Text] Brazil is becoming "informatized." And the National Packet Data Communication Network scheduled to be inaugurated next November should give great impetus to the process, integrating the various systems of data and text communication in Brazil and reducing the costs of that communication, facilitating the creation and development of new services. At the present time, various sectors of national life have already taken the course of "informatization," but the real "informatization of society" will only become possible with the integration of all the services in the economic and information consumption areas.

The banks are rapidly extending their teleservices, intermixing their services in the most diverse aspects of business transactions. Through the automatic cash terminals (ATM's of the "24-hour bank" type) and the automatic transfer of funds terminals which will replace the cash registers of shops, super-markets and even the corner stores, permitting deduction of the expenditure directly from their bank account after first presenting their magnetic card and keying in their secret code.

Some public telematic systems have already begun operations, as for example the Cirandao of the Brazilian Telecommunications Company (EMBRATEL) and the Cybernet of Control Data, which permit the formation of networks for intercommunication between computers of any size through a central system, offering electronic mail systems faster and more efficient than any other postal service known to date. These networks facilitate the transmission of numerous telematic services. The possibility of communication between personal microcomputers through those systems realize the dream of social democratization through informatics, opening up professional organizations to the direct participation of their associates as well as political organizations such as parties or associations of various kinds.

About 100 Brazilian computerized data bases are already supplying bibliographic information or information for direct use, such as financial indices, farm quotations, data for the medical, health, nutrition, engineering, economic and other areas. These data bases are linked to the National Telex Network (58 computers), or stored in computers which communicate with other systems through private dedicated telephone circuits, exclusively for the subscribers contracted to use them.

Another 280 foreign data bases stored in the main information transmission systems of the world, such as Questel, Orbit and Dialog are already accessible through the Interdata service, which interlinks the Brazilian computers to the packet interchange networks in the United States: Teletel and Tymnet. The variety of information contained in those data bases is simply indescribable and are of extreme interest to the development of national industry, science and technology. So much so that research promotion organizations, in joint action with other government agencies, are developing a program to internalize the most important foreign data bases for this country, sending over the tapes with the records to the research organizations in the most diverse areas, such as agricultural-livestock, energy research, medical information, etc. Day by day, these services are surely becoming assets of great value for the operation of the economy and improvement of the quality of life of the citizen.

The continuity of this process depends on the development of a primary intermediary which is the data communication services: the telephone network, the private lines (LP's), the Transdata system (for the point-to-point or multipoint computer communication), Interdata (for international data communication), among other modes; and their reliability and economic aspects, which are ever more important.

By Packets

But only the integration of all these data and/or text telecommunications systems mentioned will represent definitive and primary steps toward the "informatized" society, which will be achieved in a first stage by the National Packet Data Communication Network (RENPAQ), and in the future on a larger scale by the fiber optic digital networks in systems known as Integrated Systems Digital Networks (RDSI), which will include in that integration the video and videophone services and other "gadgets" not yet imagined by the common citizen.

The Packet Interchange Network uses a packet technology which makes it possible to share the communication channels, making access to the information systems much more economical both for the customer and the suppliers. In addition to integration of the communication system, this factor is of fundamental importance for the development of services. At the present time in Brazil, numerous potential suppliers of data processing service have not entered the market owing to the high telecommunications costs, which made their products too expensive for consumption on an economic scale.

In recent years EMBRATEL has been encouraging the institutions that are creators of information to organize, as electronic (computerized) suppliers, in the form of data bases accessible through some telecommunication system. To make feasible the use of these potential sources and to create the infrastructure of services for the "informatized" society, RENPAQ emerged the communication system appropriate for the Brazilian stage in that sector. RENPAQ is capable of making compatible in an economically viable manner communication between different types of computers, telex terminals and microcomputers, generally linked through the telephone network, achieving general integration.

RENPAc Is Ready To Operate

The National Packet Data Communication Network (RENPAc) has been in experimental operation since last 26 August and should become operational in mid-September. With it, the teleinformatics services will become much cheaper, opening up prospects for great Brazilian development in that sector.

At the end of last week, the Brazilian Computers and Systems Corporation (COBRA) succeeded in compatibilizing its Cobra 540 minicomputer for linking to RENPAc using the X-25 communication protocol. The X-25 permits data communication at high speed--9,600 bauds (bits per second), the concentration of up to 30 simultaneous transmissions, and a system of detection and recovery of errors in transmission. These characteristics are not available in the other communication protocols in use in Brazil.

This information was revealed by Luiz Antonio de Souza, chief of FMBRATEL's Data Services Development Section, who has been following the establishment of RENPAc since the beginning. He happily explained the importance of the achievement.

According to Luiz Antonio, the compatibility of the 540 minicomputers with the X-25 will give great impetus to the connection of these machines to RENPAc, making accessible information stored in numerous data bases. Up to now, many electronic information services were not economically viable owing to the high cost of telecommunications. Telex terminals (more than 50,000 in Brazil), microcomputers connected to telephone lines or even other computers connected through private circuits required the installation of equipment involving sizable investments. RENPAc is going to solve all of these problems, according to Luiz Antonio, because it will make the communication modes of the various systems compatible.

This means that a microcomputer connected to the telephone lines from a home will be able to "speak" with a mainframe or minicomputer through RENPAc without any problem.

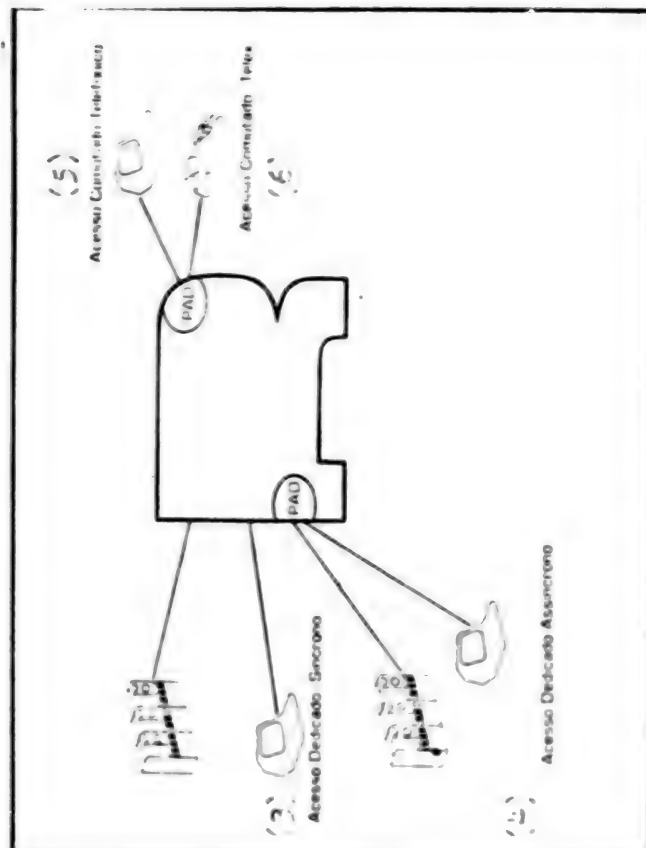
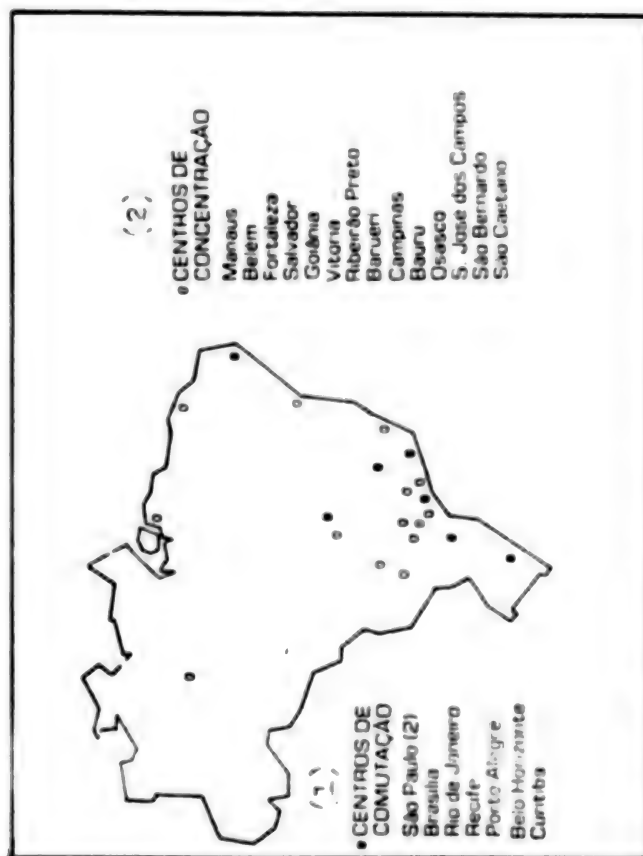
Savings

In addition to the compatibility of various systems, the packet interchange technique makes data communication much cheaper, which will encourage the users of computers in Rio, Sao Paulo, Brasilia, Belo Horizonte and Curitiba--where RENPAc has its equipment installed and means of access into the network--to use teleinformatics services such as Cirandao, Interdata (for access to international data bases), and other bases of data and services in Brazil.

RENPAc's capability for compatibilizing communication systems is unlimited but not all forms will be implemented in Brazil. One of them (among those excluded) is the possibility of a computer actively calling a terminal connected to the telephone network. Luiz Antonio relates that this facility is causing serious legal problems in the United States, where advertising companies set their computers to call hundreds of telephone numbers repeatedly. When the telephone subscriber answers, a voice synthesizer begins the spiel: "...did you know that product so and so has such and such qualities...."

This has caused protests by U.S. consumers, who consider this use of telematics an explicit invasion of privacy.

Another service that will not be provided by RENPAC, at least for the time being, is the active connection of terminals linked to the telephone lines to the National Telex Network. Luiz Antonio de Souza explained that this mode of communication is possible but that it will not be implemented yet "because it is not a priority" in this operational beginning of the network's services.



Oito centros de comutação e quatorze centros de concentração estão prontos para operar a maior rede nacional de transmissão de dados

Key:

1. Interchange centers
2. Centralized centers
3. Synchronous dedicated access
4. Asynchronous dedicated access
5. Telphonic interchanged access
6. Telex interchanged access
7. Eight interchange centers and 14 centralized centers are ready to operate the largest national data-transmission network.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL RADIO CHANNEL ANNOUNCED--A separate national channel of All India Radio is being created with the installation of 1,000 kW mediumwave transmitter at Nagpur. The transmitter is expected to be commissioned in 1986. This was announced by the deputy minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, in Bhopal today. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 84 BK]

BURHANPUR TV TRANSMITTER--A TV transmitter was commissioned today at Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh. It is the 154th TV transmitter in the country and the 10th in the state. It will cover an area of 2,000 square km with a population of over 3 lakhs. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 84 BK]

RAJASTHAN TV TRANSMITTER--A TV transmitter was commissioned on 11 October in Barmer in Rajasthan. It is the 155th TV transmitter in the country and the 13th in the state. It will have a range of 25 km and will cover a population of 100,000. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

KARNATAKA TV TRANSMITTER--A TV transmitter was commissioned 12 October at (Hauzpet) in Karnataka. It is the 156th TV transmitter in the country and the 13th in the state. It will cover an area of 1,800 square km with a population of about 400,000. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

BARHAJ TV TRANSMITTER--The 157th TV transmitter in the country was commissioned today at Barhaj in Uttar Pradesh. It is the 22d transmitter in the state and will cover an area of 2,200 square km with a population of about 7 lakhs. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 84 BK]

INSAT 1B TELECOMMUNICATIONS TARGET--The target set for using the telecommunication equipment of the Insat 1B has been achieved in full in the 1st year of its operation. The Communications Ministry sources in New Delhi say that the satellite, which was launched on 15 October last year, was used extensively. The capacity utilization of the satellite was made double because of the smooth functioning of the circuits. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Oct 84 BK]

SANGRUL, SHANTINIKETAN TV TRANSMITTERS--The 158th TV transmitter was commissioned at Sangrul in Maharashtra today. It is the 19th transmitter in the state. It will cover an area of 1,900 square km with a population of over 6 lakhs. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Oct 84 BK] The 159th TV transmitter was commissioned at Shantiniketan in West Bengal on 15 October. It is the seventh transmitter in the state. It will have a range of 25 km and will cover a population of about 900,000, mostly in rural areas. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 84 BK]

TV TRANSMITTERS COMMISSIONED--A TV transmitter was commissioned today at Murwara in Madhya Pradesh. It is the 150th TV transmitter in the country and the 9th in the state. It will have a range of 25 km and will cover a population of about 350,000. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 84] A TV transmitter was commissioned today at Mradabad in Uttara Pradesh. It is the 151st TV transmitter in the country and the 19th in the state. The transmitter will cover an area of 1,700 square km with a population of nearly 10 lakhs. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 84] A TV transmitter was commissioned today at Belgaum in Karnataka. It is the 152d TV transmitter in the country and the 11th in the state. It will have a range of 25 km and will cover a population of nearly 650,000. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 84] A TV transmitter was commissioned on 9 October at Pauri in Uttar Pradesh. It is the 153d TV transmitter in the country and 20th in the state. It will cover an area of 2,000 square km with a population of over 200,000, mostly in rural areas. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84]

CSO: 5500/4703

STEPS TOWARD ESTABLISHING OIC SPACE RESEARCH CENTER

Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 84 p 8

[Text]

KARACHI, Oct 7: Mr M.A. Kazi, Advisor to the President on Science and Technology, left here on Saturday night on a fortnight tour of four South-East Asian Muslim States to discuss the proposed establishment of an "Islamic Institute of Space science and technology".

According to official sources Dr Kazi is to visit Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia and Bangladesh and will deliver to the leaders of these countries a message from President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, written in his capacity as Chairman of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Standing Committee on Science and Technology.

The sources said the message concerns the recommendations of a feasibility study on the establishment of the proposed institute, which is to foster cooperation among OIC member states in space-oriented research and the training of specialised personnel in this field.

The feasibility study of the proposed institute was undertaken by the Pakistan Space and Upper

Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), and was completed recently.

It recommends the establishment of the institute at a cost of around \$25 million.

The feasibility study suggests that the institute should have four main functions, namely:

- Training scientific personnel from OIC member states in different branches of space research.

- Application of recent advances in space research in industry.

- Acting as a common documentation and information-cum-translation centre. Generating awareness among the general public and younger people in particular, about the importance of space research and exploration.

The sources stressed the significance of the establishment of the institute as a first step towards wider scientific cooperation among the Muslim nations in the vital field of space research, which is an ever-expanding frontier in modern science.

CSO: 5500/4704

ISLAMIZATION OF MEDIA ADVOCATED

Dakar ETUDES ISLAMIQUES in French Sep 84 pp 17-19, 24

[Article by Momar Kane]

[Text] Alongside the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of power, political science provides for a fourth: that of information and communication. To realize the validity of this thesis, it is sufficient to consider the following facts:

1. Radio and television remain the favorite targets of the perpetrators of coups d'etat.
2. The media are manipulated by regimes in power, especially during election periods.
3. Broadcasts by hostile foreign radio stations are jammed by some governments.
4. Press campaigns are mounted in some countries against political opponents, the most significant example of this being the Watergate scandal, which cost Richard Nixon his job as president.

To cut a long story short, other equally important facts could be adduced to prove that control of public opinion depends on control of the media, and whoever controls public opinion can impose his will as he pleases. It was the chief of state of a Western power--the president of the French Republic--who declared during a 1979 seminar on information and society in Paris: "The storage of information in foreign data banks may subject man to control by hidden and external wills."

Today, five international press agencies (AFP, REUTER, UP, UPI, and TASS) monopolize 80 percent of world news. If we add the GERMAN PRESS AGENCY, KOYODE, ANOP, and HINCHUA [all acronyms as published], we come close to a 100-percent monopoly. Even more serious, a single country controls 75 percent of the world distribution of television programs, 65 percent of the news, 50 percent of the movies, 89 percent of computerized commercial information, and 65 percent of commercial advertising. Such an imbalance and such disparities in an area as vital as that of information and communication place the Western countries in an optimal position for imposing their ideology and thereby ensuring their supremacy and domination.

That is why UNESCO--or, to be more specific, its current director general, our compatriot Amadou Mahtar M'Bow--has brought upon itself the wrath of the Western political class and especially the reactionary Yankee political class by trying to correct the scandalous imbalance in the world order of information. Correcting that imbalance is also the entire purpose of the efforts being made by the nonaligned countries and the African continent, through the information pool and PANA [PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY], to promote a Third-World press.

Our Country no Exception to the Rule

But beyond the material handicap affecting dominated peoples, it is the alignment of the governments of their countries with the Western ideology that constitutes the most urgent danger to be warded off. The result of that alignment everywhere has been to transform those governments into centers for disseminating that ideology and spreading its effects.

Unfortunately, our country is not an exception to the rule. Our radio, television, movies, and newspapers depend on the major foreign television networks and press agencies for over half of their broadcasts and content. This has a certain number of very unfortunate consequences:

1. Economically, our country is being transformed into a consumer market for Western products and merchandise. The Western countries are deploying their full potential for propaganda and advertising and using every possible psychological method to encourage a harmful consumer culture among us--a culture that kills the spirit of production in us and neutralizes our creative genius and inventiveness. Instead of a spirit of construction and development, what we have is a spirit of accumulation and thingism. That is the first point of convergence for information and communication: with the economy through harmful advertising.

2. Culturally, a veritable molding process is underway to affect our social behavior, habits, tastes, customs, and preferences. We are being subjected to a daily and massive invasion of countervalues in our moral and mental universe. Those countervalues are harmful even to the health and moral equilibrium of the permissive societies which secreted them, and they are all the more harmful to the societies in our nations and above all to our young people. They go by the names of pornography, violence, egotism, materialism, cynicism, trickery, and so on.

Wayward Youth

We know that the internationalization of political relations has contributed to the breakup of the restricted universe of family, village, and even neighborhood. Our traditional patterns are facing dangerous competition from those presented by movies, TV, radio, and newspapers. It is not surprising, therefore, that instead of names like Mouhammadou, Abdoulaye, Sheikh, Khady, Marieme, and so on, our young people are adopting foreign names, especially those of stars in the entertainment world whose morality and aspirations are generally very marginal. Hence our national "Djangos," "Sheilas," "Alains," "Joes," and "Jimmys." More serious is the fact that they are adopting other philosophies--if "hippyism," "Rastafarianism," and who knows what else can in fact be called philosophies.

but in any case we know that they reflect the deep-seated malaise of the world's young people.

It goes without saying that if urgent and firm steps are not taken, it will be useless to lecture parents and accuse them of being derelict in the upbringing of their children, and it will be useless to remonstrate concerning "Djamao" and to repress those who are often wrongly called juvenile delinquents. None of it will do any good--our young people will sink into decay, mediocrity, and weakness. When the time comes for them to take responsibility for running the country, they will be so helpless that they will yield to the easy way out by selling their "souls" for next to nothing in the back rooms and byways of power. This danger is all the more to be feared in that the imperialist plan with regard to broadcast satellites calls for transmitting imperialism's alienating message directly into people's homes, thereby removing any semblance of sovereignty by our nations in controlling television broadcasts.

That is the second point of convergence for information and communication: with culture. Other points of convergence that are just as harmful to our freedoms and independence can be cited, examples being that with the military area (in connection with AWACS spy planes) or that with the political area in its strict sense.

Those many points of convergence between the fourth branch of power and the other fundamental aspects of the life of societies have enabled the Western countries to steadily strengthen a certain world order which they have been doing their utmost to establish throughout history and whose benefits, obviously, are theirs exclusively to enjoy.

Ideology in Decay

To shake off this order which leaves them out in the cold, the Third-World countries have so far tried numerous experiments: scientific socialism in one place, African socialism somewhere else, nationalism in one place, nonalignment somewhere else, and so on. Many a concept has been created, each more clever than the last: Negritude, authenticity, pan-Africanism, and Ba'thism. The thing is--and this constitutes the eminently paradoxical nature of the attitude under discussion here--that such theories are often either the direct creation of Western theoreticians or that of their most faithful Third-World followers. The Moslem world, for example, whose future necessarily depends on unity and ideological cohesion, is split up into ministates whose awareness is splintered between different Western sources of inspiration--different geographically, of course, but all the same when it comes to their imperialist nature and their materialistic ends.

It is therefore time for the Moslem countries to pull themselves together. Did God not say: "Do you believe in one part of the Koran and deny another? What retribution will be meted out to those of you who act thus? You will be humiliated in this world and turned back to the most grievous punishment on the day of resurrection. God is not inattentive to what you do" (Surah 2, verse 85)?

So then, the political, cultural, economic, and social domination of which the countries of the House of Islam are the victims is only the just recompense for

their accommodating attitude toward the antivalues being flooded into their societies by the West. Their humiliation is due to the fact that they have reduced their religion, which is a complete system, to a simple matter of worship practices by casting sidelong glances at a civilization that put God on hold a long time ago--if indeed it has not "killed" Him--in hope of finding remedies for their problems of existence.

We Must Change What Is Within us

It is now clear that to reemerge and become once again the historical center of initiative that they were for centuries, the Islamic people must challenge their attitudes in depth. God Most High has said: "God does not change a people's state until they change what is within themselves." Changing what is within us is the big issue: it involves a revival of the threefold profession of Islamic faith, which is:

-- A negation of everything that is not approved by God ("la ilaha").

-- An affirmation of the truth and superiority of the divine plan for society ("illa-llah").

-- Lastly, a patterning of one's life that makes the life of God's prophet the only example to follow ("Muhammad rasul Allah" (S.A.S.)).*

Quite obviously, such a program is beyond the capabilities of the so-called elites trained in Western dens, who are much more concerned about preserving their crumbs than about preserving the Islamic consciousness of their people. Those elites find what they want in the brainwashing that the Western media are responsible for carrying out.

The program in question, which is the only program for liberation and genuine advancement, cannot be implemented except by Islamic people's forces under the leadership of an elite that will be a real one because it is nurtured at the abundant springs of the Sharia [sacred law].

That elite's current mission consists of raising the consciousness of the people by helping them to distinguish between what is true and what is false in the news conveyed by secular media. God said: "Oh, believers, if an evildoer brings you a piece of news, look for proof, for fear of wronging a people in your ignorance and then regretting what you have done" (Surah 49, verse 6).

Role of Islamic Press

The budding national Islamic press--that is, WAD FADJRI, LE MUSULMAN, and ETUDES ISLAMQUES--is to be viewed from that perspective. The few men of good will who are promoting that press could not do otherwise in the face of the numerous Koranic and traditional injunctions urging them to do so. The prophet said: "You shall absolutely order the good, and you shall absolutely forbid evil, otherwise God will allow your evil men to rule over you. Your best men will pray, and their prayers will not be answered." He also said, in a Hadith reported by Tirmidh: "Religion is born in solitude and will again know solitude."

* Abbreviation of the eulogy following the name of the Prophet Muhammad. This eulogy is, "God bless him and grant him salvation."

Happy are the solitary who correct the changes made to my Sunnah by men after I am gone." You will agree with us that the changes in question are common currency today. Muslim reports another Hadith which says: "Learn the Hadiths and inform others of them."

But the clearest justification for an Islamic press is contained, first, in verse 122 of the Surah "Immunity," where God says: "Why should not a few men from each faction go away to instruct themselves in religion so as to advise their companions when they return to them. Perhaps then they would take heed." Second, there is justification in the word of the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.S.) during his last pilgrimage. As he was completing his farewell address, he strongly urged his Moslem people, under pain of perdition, to hold firmly to the Koran and to his Sunnah. He said: "Let him who is present convey the message to him who is absent, because it may be that he who has received the message will understand it better than the one who has conveyed it."

This Islamic press will not have an easy job, however, because it is subject to a certain number of ethical rules forbidding it to lie--that is, to accept advertising that is false and aimed at a better marketing of practices, facts, or products forbidden by Islam--or to engage in sensationalism, defamation, and slander, which are all practices of mercenary journalists. It has a difficult task not only because it cannot benefit from subsidies from secular governments, but also because it disturbs certain powerful public or hidden groups whose plots are now being exposed to the people's disapproval.

It is upsetting above all because those who sincerely want to know their religion and its plan for society prefer it over the official press, whose partisan character is confirmed every day without fail. That official press--in addition to its sermons, which are invariably centered on matters of worship that are available in any popularizing work, and its nighttime reports on "gamou"* and other "ziarras"**--has clearly shown its hostility to Islam as liberator. A few examples at random are quite edifying in this respect.

First, there is the ease with which freemasons gain access to radio and television. Those freemasons have never disguised their hatred of religion. Their objective, as defined at their congress in Belgrade, is clear in this respect: "We freemasons must not forget that we are enemies of religion and that we must do everything to see that its manifestations disappear."

Another example is the ostracism to which the Islamic press is subjected in press reviews, whereas the crudest rubbish from AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, a church newspaper, is widely disseminated.

The third example is the big fuss made in high places over a faithful report on a clarification conference at which there was plain talk about fundamentalism, with the resulting decision to stop reporting Islamic activities of that kind. Since then, LE SOLEIL has been constantly full of writings offensive to Islam.

* A large gathering celebrating the anniversary of Muhammad's birth.

** A joint visit that Muslims periodically make to their Marabout to renew their allegiance.

The fourth and last example concerns the famous debate on "Islam and Secularism" that was sponsored by television. So far, that debate has not been aired because it was K.O.'d and nixed by the Moslems: "Al Hamdou Lil-lah."

We will conclude our remarks by saying that if this Islamic press were someday to fall silent for internal or external reasons, hope would nevertheless not be lost, because God has said: "They want to eclipse the light of God with their mouths. God will perfect his light despite the aversion of the unbelievers" (Surah "Al-Saff"). In his immeasurable generosity, God has made structures at the local, national, and international levels available to the Islamic community. They are the local mosques, the Friday mosques, and pilgrimage, and they are the most direct and most alive--and therefore the most effective--structures for the dissemination of information. On the day when imams--scholarly, pious, and free from secular governments--lead those wonderful institutions transcending time and space, that will be the day, and there is no doubt about it, when Islam will lead the world.

"Wa Sallamu Aleykum."

Greater is God.

11798

CSO: 5500/2

MEDIA COUNCIL URGES BALANCED SABC COVERAGE

MB151940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Oct 15, SAPA — The SABC has no justification for excluding from its television and radio newscasts controversial material of common concern that vitally affects the interests of all the people of South Africa, a special committee of the SA Media Council said in a statement in Cape Town today.

The committee, which deals with the free flow of news, made the statement after investigating a speech to the Cape Town Press Club on August 24 by the director general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen. Concern about the speech had been expressed by Dr Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, who is a member of the media council. Dr Van der Ross said Mr Eksteen's remarks implied the SABC would refrain from publishing news it preferred the public not to hear. The committee had considered the full text of Mr Eksteen's speech, the statement said.

The media council committee said in its comment: "In the view of the committee, the corporation is not justified in excluding from its broadcasts and television newscasts controversy about matters of common concern to, and that vitally affect the interests of, all the people of South Africa. The principles Mr Eksteen has stated should be applied so that the public is informed of — to mention but a single example — the standpoint of those who oppose the new political dispensation and who called for a boycott of the recent Colored and Indian elections.

"Mr Eksteen said the corporation would not reflect the standpoint of those who had opted out of what he called 'consensus politics.' It is on the contrary the view of the committee that the members of the public have a right to be conscientiously informed of all relevant facts relating to the political debate, so as to enable them to arrive at their own conclusions in regard to such matters."

The media council committee said its comments had to be viewed in the light that the SABC is the sole electronic medium in South Africa, was constituted under statute and its operations were financed from public funds. It was a necessary concomitant of this unique status that the corporation had an urgent responsibility to present to its viewers and listeners a fair and balanced factual picture of matters of public importance affecting their well-being.

"Mr Eksteen rightly points out, relying on the views of Abraham Lincoln, that, '...he who moulds public opinion goes deeper than he who enacts statutes and pronounces decisions.'" The committee also refers to a quote by Mr Eksteen from the report of the United States Commission on Freedom of the Press that "...the media are the most powerful single influence in the shaping of culture and opinion..."

CSO: 5500/16

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MEDIA AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Dar es Salaam--Tanzania and Mozambique today signed an agreement of understanding to step up mass media cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was signed by the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Ndugu Anna Makinda, and the Mozambican information minister, Ndugu Jose Luis Cabaco. The agreement says Radio Tanzania, Radio Tanzania-Zanzibar, and Radio Mozambique have agreed to exchange cultural programmes, mainly music. Under the agreement, the Tanzanian News Agency--SHIHATA--and the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY would station correspondents in each other's capital without either agency having to spend foreign exchange. The agreement follows Ndugu Cabaco's 4-day official visit to Tanzania during which he visited Zanzibar and held talks with Ndugu Makinda. [Text] [Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84 EA]

CSO: 5500/16

GEC TO INSTALL POWER SUB-STATION PHONE NETWORK

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Sep 84 p 7

[Text]

ONE of the most modern and sophisticated private digital telephone networks in Zimbabwe will be installed soon at the Central African Power Corporation (Capco) and Electricity Supply Commission (ESC) sub-stations around the country.

The network, which will be installed by GEC Zimbabwe Limited, comprises 26 PABXs (private automatic branch exchanges) which will be interconnected by tie lines over rented PTC lines and the main power lines.

According to Mr Terry Masona, telecommunications projects manager with GEC, the first phase of the project involves installing the exchange systems in the ESC and Capco headquarters in Harare, the Kariba power station and the main Harare power station. All 26 branches will be commissioned by January 1985.

Each exchange has provision for 250 extension lines, 48 PTC exchange lines, 12 tie lines and three operators' consoles.

At ESC headquarters, two PABXs will eventually be used in tandem to provide for the

necessary 400 internal extensions.

But the systems have been configured to have more tie lines than exchange lines, which allow direct telecommunications access between all the sub-stations in the country.

The system will enable Capco to contact each of its stations in Zimbabwe without having to go through normal PTC services. This will speed up communications between stations and in any emergency will allow immediate communications between the remotest station and head office.

GEC has supplied four logging machines, which will be used in Capco and ESC headquarters to log all out-going calls, recording which extension was used, where the call was made to and how long it took.

The logger will also indicate any congested areas in the system. The records give a cumulative account of the success or failure in getting through to other extensions or areas of software.

An analysis of the recorded information will tell the user whether or not each exchange is being over-used or under-used.

Replacement parts for all equipment have been supplied with the order, so a faulty piece can be removed and replaced without delay or major interruption to the system. The damaged equipment will be sent to GEC Telecoms in Coventry, England, and repaired with a guaranteed turn-around time of 21 days between the part leaving Zimbabwe and returning as good as new.

Each exchange continually checks itself for faults. A four digit display is provided to indicate any tests which are failing, and also the current state of the system. The displayed fault will show which board has gone wrong.

Capco has also ordered remote access control units which allow maintenance engineers at the control centre to interrogate any system in the network for faults.

GEC is holding a maintenance course for Capco personnel to familiarise them with the equipment and show them how to maintain it.

Capco placed the order — worth about \$750 000 — in February this year.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON TV EXPANSION PLANS

PM230931 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[Interview with V.A. Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, by TASS correspondent M. Gorbacheva: "Television: Today and Tomorrow"--date and place not specified]

[Text] The teletype has brought a report stating that a Moskva satellite communications reception station has begun operation in the Latvian settlement of Kolka.

The talk between USSR Minister of Communications V.A. Shamshin and TASS correspondent M. Gorbacheva began with this news.

"This is just one of thousands of small stations being commissioned in the country every year," the minister said. "Not so long ago television transmitter stations were constructed only in densely populated regions of the country, and each of them provided television broadcasting coverage to territories with populations in the tens or hundreds of thousands.

"Today, as we can see, these stations are being installed in places with a small number of inhabitants. The state is sparing no expense to develop the television broadcasting network; for instance, the installation of a satellite communication receiving station with a television retransmitter for the inhabitants of a small population center costs thousands and sometimes tens of thousands of rubles per viewer. Yet, more and more television is penetrating into regions of low population density. The blue screens are lighting up at reindeer herdsman's camps and in mountain hamlets, at meteorological stations and geologists' field bases.

"Communication workers are among the first to arrive at the major construction sites in unsettled areas. This was the case on the Baykal-Amur Railroad route and the route of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and it also happened at Tyumen Oblast's northern deposits. The first apartment blocks were commissioned and, almost simultaneously, the satellite communications receiving stations went into operation. We are convinced the prompt organization of television broadcasting in major construction site regions is of great importance in attracting worker cadres and creating favorable conditions for their work and daily life."

[Borbacheva] A developed material and technical base is needed for a few dozen inhabitants of an Arctic settlement, for instance, to be able to watch Central Television broadcasts.

[Shamshin] Television technology today is a very complex, interconnected package of technical facilities through which programs are created, broadcast over a long distance, relayed and received on domestic television sets.

The level of development of the material and technical base of television broadcasting is determined to a considerable degree by the development of the television broadcasting network. Right now it has hundreds of thousands of radio relay, cable and satellite communications channels and nearly 500 large and 500 small transmitter stations. Add to that the 90 Orbita satellite communications stations and over 3,000 Ekran and Moskva stations. That is the kind of "stock" in the possession of our communications workers responsible for broadcasting television signals from Moscow to all corners of our boundless motherland, and from the capitals of the union republics and dozens of kray and oblast centers within the relevant regions.

The sector's workers have the right to be proud of their achievements. However, it is not in their nature to rest on their laurels.

The latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed the question of developing the material and technical base of television broadcasting in 1984-1990. It was noted that the achievements of scientific and technical progress open up new opportunities for developing multiprogram color television.

[Gorbacheva] Please describe in more detail how work is proceeding on expanding the reception area of the two Central Television channels.

[Shamshin] In recent years television services for the population have been raised to a new qualitative level. The Central Television programs (virtually all Central Television programs are in color) will be seen not only by inhabitants of the European part of the country, but also by those of Siberia, the Far East, Sakhalin and Chukotka. While attention was previously focused on expanding the reception area for the first All-Union Television channel, now the question is raised of expanding the transmission zone for the second Central Television channel.

In this year alone, technical facilities will be introduced for providing multiprogram television broadcasting in 26 population centers. They include Velsk in Arkhangelsk Oblast, Skovorodino in Amur Oblast, Ugorsk in the Komi ASSR, and Ulan Khol in the Kalmyk ASSR. Soon the inhabitants of the Far East, Kamchatka, Chukotka and Sakhalin will be able to view Central second channel broadcasts. The second channel will be relayed via space communications channels to these regions.

Our "television industry" has reached the point where its further development must be determined primarily by qualitative characteristics. A whole series of major technical tasks still have to be resolved. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution outlines a package of measures aimed

at constructing, expanding and modernizing TV relay stations and TV and radio broadcasting establishments, and developing satellite TV systems. The implementation of what has been planned, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted, will make it possible to provide fuller TV facilities for the country's population and to improve the standard of operation of Soviet television as a whole.

Television has a large part to play in our people's spiritual life and in the formation of public opinion. Soviet communications workers are making their contribution to the development of this important means for the working people's ideological and cultural education.

CSO: 5500/1006

BROADCASTING CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON TV DEVELOPMENT

PM121516 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Sep 84 p 4

[Interview with G. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, by Yu. Pologonkin: "Television: A Program for Tomorrow"--first paragraph is a SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the question of the development of the material and technical base of TV broadcasting in the country in 1984-1990. A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution has been adopted. Our correspondent Yu. Pologonkin asked G. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, to describe the implementation of the party-government and Soviet television's development prospects.

[Yushkyavichyus] Much work lies ahead to improve television's material and technical base. This is perhaps the first time in its entire history--and television, as you know, has already celebrated its 50th anniversary--that such a thorough and detailed program has been elaborated, taking into account the needs of both unionwide broadcasting and the smallest of studios. A vastly important and significant document has been examined and adopted. It is planned to construct, expand and modernize transmitting stations and other TV and radio broadcasting installations and to increase the production of various types of equipment.

Question: What has prompted such major transformations?

Answer: There are no exceptional circumstances here. The time has simply come for the systematic transition from one stage of television's development to the next and higher one. The point is that TV equipment develops very fast. It does not seem too long ago that TV transmissions were done using tubes, and then the time of semiconductors came. Our equipment was updated again on the eve of the Moscow Olympic Games. Third-generation equipment, operating on integrated circuits, was developed. Incidentally, only 4 years have passed since that time. But the present poses new demands; in order to insure that the quality of TV broadcasting is up to the highest of standards--and this is the paramount task of our technical services--we must already move on to fourth-generation equipment using both integrated circuits and digital technology.

Question: What are the essentially new instruments planned for development by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution?

Answer: It is difficult to list everything, because TV broadcasting uses a vast amount of equipment that acquires completely new specifications as a result of further development and improvement. I will only speak about things which the newspaper reader, even one who is not conversant with technical problems, will find easy to understand. First, the so-called TV journalism unit. But here I must make a slight historical digression. As soon as the first TV cameras appeared, there emerged a desire to work with them not only in studios but also outside them, so that the TV lens would reflect life as it is. Yet, the first cameras were so cumbersome and heavy that considerable effort was required even for their slightest movement around the smallest of studios. The next landmark was provided by the birth of mobile TV stations, and the TV camera appeared in the streets. This transformed the TV screen. I don't think I will be mistaken in describing the period of the mass introduction of mobile TV stations as a turning point in the history of the development of television's creative potential, because that was the time of the fullest utilization of television's ability to provide on the spot reportage from the center of events.

But something which seemed to us a miracle of technology yesterday is no longer capable of satisfying the constantly growing demands today. The mobile station's shortcomings have become clear--it is cumbersome, a long time is needed to prepare for broadcasting, and so on. Therefore, the idea of developing a principally new system, the TV journalism unit, emerged. It is a piece of equipment no larger than the movie camera normally used by television and movie reporters, but it incorporates a miniature video tape recorder; the filming is thus done on video tape which the journalist can review on the spot, checking what has been recorded and what still remains to be filmed. The package weighs between 6 and 10 kg. It is obvious that a reporter equipped with it can film or transmit directly under any conditions--in a car, in the air, or in a building. It is easy to imagine how this will increase the flexibility of news reports, and this is precisely the aim of all our efforts.

It would appear that everything points to the need for such equipment. Unfortunately, however, designers of TV equipment and the industrial enterprises capable of organizing its production are not showing any enthusiasm. Time and energy are wasted on discussions and arguments. Television has now entered a stage in its development when the need for the appearance of portable and convenient equipment is dictated by life itself. And it will inevitably appear. The only thing is to insure that this happens in good time.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also devotes much attention to the development of satellite television. The "Orbita," "Ekran," and "Moskva" satellite [kosmicheskii] systems are now functioning in our country, making it possible to transmit TV programs to all cities and most rural areas in the country. Nonetheless, places still unfortunately exist where television has yet to arrive, and about 30 million people live in these places. It is not simply that they are deprived of a means of entertainment; while the overwhelming majority of the country's population, with television's help, participate in the discussion of documents of statewide

importance and are present at the most important forums and political and cultural events, those who are still without television are deprived of all this. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the rural population is the one least covered by TV broadcasting. This means that there is no television where it is most needed, which is why all efforts are being made to insure that there are no blank spots on our TV broadcasting map. The most effective way to attain this goal is to develop satellite television, and in connection with this, we are now developing new and improving existing satellite systems and new relay stations.

Question: Do they have anything at all in common with the well-known "Orbita" ground reception stations?

Answer: The only thing they have in common is their purpose--to receive a TV program via satellite. Essentially, they are completely different installations. "Orbita" is a vast and expensive installation equipped with the most complex technology, while the portable stations, like "Ekran" for example, are often a piece of equipment no larger than an ordinary briefcase. But hidden inside them is truly amazing power, making it possible to receive color images in the satellite's zone of operations without any additional systems. Today they are already used by many inhabitants of isolated regions, as well as by geologists, seamen, and agricultural workers.

The quantity of TV programs increases with the development of satellite systems. Apart from this, local TV centers in krais and oblasts with vast territories, where cities and settlements are hundreds and thousands of kilometers away from one another, in the future will also be able to broadcast their own programs via space.

Some 2 years ago a group of social scientists from the Komsomol Central Committee researched the labor and living conditions on the Baykal-Amur Railroad and at the "Atomash" [construction project] and reported that the availability of television is highly significant for retaining cadres. This conclusion would be hardly inappropriate when applied to any region.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, watching TV programs occupies the largest part of our free time. A public opinion poll conducted by the USSR Academy of Sciences showed that television, apart from ranking first among all mass news media in terms of audience figures, also ranks first in terms of influence exerted on young people when choosing their first vocation. This is also confirmed by research done by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Some 70 percent of adolescents and young workers have chosen their vocation under the influence of TV programs. It is obvious that this factor cannot fail to be taken into account when resolving the problems of retaining cadres in the very same rural areas.

Question: Will the 30 million people of whom you have already spoken join the permanent TV audience after the implementation of the plans that have been drawn up?

Answer: Basically speaking, yes. Only a small part of the population will be unable to watch television by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Question: What are the results of the preceding stage in the development of television's material and technical base?

Answer: Very much has been done. Cable and radio relay lines have been constructed, powerful TV stations have been commissioned, the "Orbita," "Ekran," and "Moskva" satellite systems are operational, new studio complexes have been built and commissioned, and regular programs are being broadcast on the Second All-Union Channel. This channel is received by 47 percent of the country's entire population now, but the implementation of the draft plans will enable many more TV viewers to receive the second channel. There are 116 TV centers operating in the country today, and so far 100 of them have been fully or partially converted to color transmission. Much effort had to be invested in order to achieve this. Much work also awaits us in the future. It is important that all ministries and departments, on which the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution depends, should pool their efforts to accomplish the planned tasks within the time limits set by the party and government.

CSO: 5500/1004

CONFERENCE TO REVIEW SATELLITE RESCUE SYSTEM

LD011324 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 1 TASS--"The more than 250 people rescued only during an experimental operation of the international "Cospas-Sarsat" satellite system is a weighty argument in favour of its effectiveness and proof of the need to develop our cooperation. It is a graphic example of the use of outerspace for peaceful purposes, intended for the benefit of all countries and peoples," Yuriy Zubarov, head of a Soviet delegation to the seventh session of the coordinating group of that organization, set up 5 years ago by the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and France. "Cospas-Sarsat" is intended for a prompt search for and rescue of ships and planes in distress.

The session, which opened today in Leningrad, (where, by the way, the four-party cooperation accord was reached in the summer of 1979) will sum up results of the experimental operation and outline prospects for technical improvements and practical steps in using artificial earth satellites for rescue operations at sea and on land.

"Cospas-Sarsat" stands for the names of the Soviet and Western parts of the program of search and rescue by satellites, under the agreement, three specifically equipped Soviet satellites of the COSMOS series and one American satellite are involved in the operations. The satellites, placed in a geocentric orbit, monitor practically the entire surface of the planet from the height of 800-1,000 kilometres.

As soon as emergency radio buoys on board ships or planes are activated, their signals are transmitted via satellite into national data receiving centres. The location of distress craft is determined with an accuracy of up to 1 kilometre irrespective of geographical conditions, weather and time.

The system proved its reliability during extensive tests in various natural zones--in the Arctic and Antarctic, in mountains and high seas. More than 100 rescue operations were carried out, including of citizens of third countries. Earlier on, many of the rescue operations would have been viewed as hopeless.

Besides the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Canada, the Leningrad session, which lasts till 5 October, is being attended by Britain, Bulgaria, Norway and Finland, who joined the group later, and representatives of the International Maritime Committee and the International Organization for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites.

REVIEW OF EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE DEVELOPMENTS

Stuttgart FLUG REVUE in German Aug 84 pp 35-36

[Article by Goetz Wange: "Communications Satellites: Pirate Transmitters"]

[Text] The development of new communications satellites is proceeding rapidly. "Cheap designs" are unsettling to European manufacturers.

In Europe there is vigorous debate over a certain titled tiara--or in English, the "Coronet." It is not a debate over the betrothal of some scions of aristocratic houses. The discussion is about a direct-transmitting radio satellite being planned in Luxembourg which threatens to disturb the hitherto sacrosanct world of domestic satellite builders.

For the latter everything seemed to be proceeding smoothly according to plan until the middle of May when the German-French consortium called "Eurosatellite" proudly announced that it was now certain that a second direct-transmitting radio satellite would be built for France (TDF-2). This announcement had been preceded by an agreement between the governments of France and Luxembourg on joint utilization of the first models in this construction series. To this end the "Compagnie luxembourgeoise de telediffusion" CLT, the company which carries Radio Luxembourg, had abandoned its intention of building its own direct satellite.

There was dismay when at the end of May the Luxembourg Government issued a concession for the "GDL/CORONET" satellite project to the SLS Company, a private company in which the American Clay T. Whitehead and certain Luxembourg banks hold 45 percent of the shares. This includes the right to transmit via satellite 16 television programs simultaneously throughout Europe. But this not only fanned the fires of discussion among the media politicians, it also brought new fuel to the old engineering design controversy among the experts.

American industry had already been critical of the high transmitting powers of 200 to 250 watts per channel favored in Europe for direct-transmitting radio satellites. These values were also established at the Conference of the International Telecommunications Union in 1977 in Geneva, where certain specifications were agreed upon for direct-transmitting radio satellites in order to prevent a chaos of frequencies.

CORONET would subvert this regulation because the satellite allegedly is designed to transmit at only about 50 watts. This is a range of power which thus far has been conventional only for communications satellites whose signals are delivered to comparatively large ground stations. In contrast to this the direct-transmitting radio satellites would be designed for reception by parabolic antennas having a diameter of only 90 cm and located on the roofs of the final recipients--without intermediate transition over a terrestrial VHF route.

The latter is a technique which is at the moment being actualized for about 1 billion marks in the construction of the German TV-Sat and its French counterpart TDF. Of course, this is with transmitting powers of 230 watts which while assuring good reception under the prevailing weather conditions of central Europe nevertheless costs a certain price. The experts at MBB and ANT concede today that because of technological progress--especially in the domain of receiving facilities--lower transmitting powers with the same reception quality would be possible. At the present time they don't want to say anything more precise than that. Soon they will have to lay their cards on the table because already on the table are questionnaires circulated by the federal postal minister who sees diminishing export opportunities in consequence of the cheapness of the CORONET product brand.

In the meantime the American companies are laughing up their sleeves. As a matter of fact they are several lengths ahead of their European colleagues in the field of direct-transmitting "medium power" satellites. And they will probably be the principal suppliers during construction of the Luxembourg "pirate transmitter." Most importantly, Hughes is very much in the running, particularly as "no-interference" Whitehead was formerly a member of the management of the American concern. And in Great Britain, too, the American manufacturers are entering the market by the back door. In competition with British Aerospace's UNISAT the commercial company Britsat is proposing two direct satellites which are based upon designs by Hughes or by RCA.

To illustrate the fact that lower wattages are also sufficient American experts are pointing to the Canadian Technology Satellite which was equipped with both 200-watt and 20-watt transmission amplifiers and contrary to expectations delivered surprising quality in direct reception.

In defense of the honor of the European satellite builders it must, however, be said that here the same high quality specifications are not in effect which must be guaranteed to satisfy European postal administrations.

Even less than a year ago the president of the astronautics and communications group within the Hughes Aircraft Company, Albert D. Wheelon, at the Fourth World Telecommunications Forum in Geneva described the future by saying "I believe that a single modern space device can perform both services." And in saying this he pointed out that the boundaries between regional communications satellites and direct-transmission radio satellites will be fluid.

A European large-scale satellite which also combines both functions is already in development and is to be launched in 1987. The L-SAT is a test satellite for use in telecommunications technology. Great Britain and Italy are the

primary participants in its development. British Aerospace is the principal contractor for the platform and Selenia Spazio is responsible for the useful load.

The multipurpose platform will permit not only transmissions in the 12/14-GHz range and in the new 20/30-GHz frequency range, but also over two channels at 12 GHz. One channel is provided for a preoperational service for Italy. The other is designed for variable operation and can be used in a time-sharing mode by various countries for experimental purposes.

Satellite Technology Is Still Growing

Under the name "Olympus" 1-SAT is also to be marketed for commercial use. An instance of this will be ITALSAT. Aeritalia and Selenia Spazio will be the principal contractors for this not only with regard to the satellite platform but also for the communications engineering useful load.

Also in the case of other European regional satellites the 30/20-GHz range is acquiring importance at least as an auxiliary useful load because the more conventional frequencies are hopelessly crowded. Thus the 30/20-GHz range is being employed in the French Telecom successor ATHOS (launch 1986) in which there will be used for the first time the satellite platform Eurostar which is being manufactured by Matra and British Aerospace. The same range of frequencies is also being used in the German DFS-Kopernikus which is being developed for 815 million marks under Siemens supervision. MBB-ERNO is building the platform (Spacebus 200) and ANT the useful load.

In overseas traffic there is scheduled for the beginning of 1983 the launch of a new "supersatellite" of the Intelsat series. The sixth generation with 33,000 telephone channels and 4 television channels offers twice as much capacity as its predecessor INTELSAT V. Within the framework of the international team of companies led by Hughes, MBB is participating in the development of the solar generator. Thus it is not only in the domain of direct-transmitting radio satellites that European industry must be alert lest it be the loser up against the powerful competition of the United States and Japan.

[Box, p 36]

Satellites Over the FRG

In many countries the development of modern communications satellites is proceeding with all speed. In the future the German Federal Post Office will employ 15 channels for the transmission of television programs. There one must distinguish between regional and international communications satellites and these must in turn be distinguished from direct-transmitting radio satellites. The following channels are available to the FRG:

1. two channels on the European communications satellite ECS which is operated commercially by EUTELSAT. The "Westbeam" (radiation area) can be employed by private program companies while the "Eastbeam" together with the eastern European and eastern Mediterranean zones of radiation remain reserved to the ZDF;

- ii. five channels on the first FRG regional satellite DFS-Kopernikus;
- iii. two channels on the radio satellite TV-SAT which without any detour through terrestrial VHF routes can be received directly by the final consumer. It serves not only direct individual reception or community reception, but also to feed central stations for cable networks;
- iv. six channels on a reserve satellite (57° East above the Indian Ocean) of the INTELSAT V type.

Special attention should be given to the direct-transmission radio satellite which can no longer be received using the traditional television antennas. Since these satellites transmit in the frequency range between 11.7 and 12.5 GHz it is necessary to have a parabolic reflector antenna of 90-cm diameter on the roof. In addition, one must also procure a converter which converts the satellite frequency band into one of the frequency bands (VHF or UHF) appropriate to television equipment.

It is still not clear just how expensive the new receivers will be. At the present time the industry is assuming an initial price of about 2,000 marks including the converter and assembly. But here, too, however, Japanese low-price offerings are on the horizon.

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BRIEFS

SELENIA RADARS TO BRAZIL--Selenia, head of the Selenia-Elsag group (part of the IRI-STET Corporation), has signed a contract worth 100 billion lire to provide Brazil with radar systems for air space control. The contract was announced by Selenia, which added that a similar contract of equal value was signed at the end of 1981. The equipment to be supplied includes three dimensional radar for high altitude air sightings, radar for low altitude sightings, the corresponding command and control systems, and approach and landing-assistance systems. The contract was signed in Brazil by Luigi Stringa, managing director of Selenia. "This latest achievement," emphasizes a Selenia memo, "confirms the satisfaction of the Brazilian authorities with the expanding contract, and establishes the basis for further participation of the IRI-STET Corporation in Brazil's development programs." Selenia closed its 1983 books with revenues of roughly 500 billion lire. The company exports more than 70 percent of its products all over the world. The capture of this order confirms the company's presence in Latin American markets. [Text] [Rome POSTE E TELECOMUNICAZIONI in Italian May-Jun 84 p 68] 12686

SELENIA TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT TO GREECE--After international competitive bidding, Selenia has also won an order from the OTE (Greek Telecommunications Organization) to provide a monitoring system for the international telephone exchange in Athens. The OTE's choice of the system demonstrates the validity of the product and the enormous usefulness of this type of sophisticated equipment for improving the operation of telephone exchanges. The system will be provided by Selenia's Division of Telematics and Telecommunications which has been working successfully for some time in the field of monitoring and control systems, with particular emphasis on the telephone sector. The SELCHECK system will be used for monitoring the junctions and centralized control devices of the PENTACORIA-type exchange. The system will make possible the preparation of periodic diagnostic reports on the effectiveness of the exchange. Such reports will allow a guided tracing of breakdowns as well as an analysis of the traffic and degree of service of the exchange. The SELCHECK system that will be installed in the Athens exchange will be set up as follows: Peripheral data collection units installed in the frames of the exchange near the devices to be controlled; two centralized units for collection and processing of data ("Local Processing Subsystems") which include CPU, mass storage (two floppy disks each), CRT, keyboard and printer. [Text] [Rome POSTE E TELECOMUNICAZIONI in Italian May-Jun 84 p 68] 12686

ITALCOM NETWORK FOR MOZAMBIQUE--Italcom, a consortium made up of Italtel (of the IRI-STET Corporation), GTE and Telettra, will build the new telecommunications network for Mozambique. The "turnkey operation" is worth 85 billion lire and will involve an area nearly as large as Italy. This is the first time that Italian companies have built such a demanding telecommunications infrastructure abroad, one that uses the most advanced technologies--especially the Protel system, based on the UT 10/3 digital exchanges of Italtel and the GTD-5C of GTE. The financing of the project is guaranteed by the participation of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Cooperation in Development, as part of the aid allocated to contribute to the building of infrastructures planned by the SADCC (Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference). The equipment provided by Italcom includes telephone exchanges for roughly 40,000 equivalent lines, transmission systems, urban networks, systems for electrical energy supply, and training of local personnel. In fact, an instruction center will be established by Italcom which will make Italian knowhow in this sector available to Mozambique. In Mozambique the Protel system, selected for the transformation and expansion of telecommunications networks, was preferred over the major international competitors. Completion of the system is expected within 5 years. Italcom is responsible for the entire project in Mozambique. Other Italian companies are participating in the project. Meanwhile, Consultel (of the IRI-STET Corporation), which had already contributed to the project, has been given the responsibility of supervising the technical execution of the scheduled projects. [Text] [Rome POSTE E TELECOMUNICAZIONI in Italian May-Jun 84 p 68] 12686

MARCONI ITALIANA IN MALAYSIA--A 10-year contract, which represents a sum of over 200 million dollars (about 340 billion lire) in the first 5 years, has been agreed upon by the government of Malaysia and Marconi Italiana of Genoa. The contract assigns to Marconi the planning and building of the infrastructures of telephone transmission for the entire network, as well as the construction of a plant for the production of equipment which will be located in the Kedah region of North Malaysia. This plant will be built by an associated company, Marconi Malaysia, composed of a joint venture between Marconi Italiana, which will underwrite 30 percent of the capital, and a group of local companies and institutions. In this way a significant transfer of technology is achieved, while Marconi Italiana will be able to strengthen its presence in Asia. Before the final signing there was the visit of Antonio Gava, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, who met with his Malaysian counterpart Datuk Lao Moggie and officially sanctioned the beginning of this important collaboration between the two countries. The success of Marconi Italiana is due to the technical and economic competitiveness of its products and the financial support of the Italian Government which has opened a line of credit worth 100 million dollars. [Text] [Rome POSTE E TELECOMUNICAZIONI in Italian May-Jun 84 pp 68-69] 12686

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY'S ROLE IN RESEARCH, MARKETING VIEWED

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 1 Sep 84 p 6

[Commentary by Jan Oivind Helgesen: "Norway--A Leading Telecommunications Nation"]

[Text] How can Norway become a leader in the area of telecommunications? This question is not ours; it was posed by the Minister of Transport and Communications at a press conference during which he responded to the Stette Committee's voluminous report on Televerket's future. Politicians have the privilege of asking questions they themselves want to answer, and the minister will probably provide the answer when the so-called Telematics report becomes available about the first of the year. In the meantime, he has ordered a 6-week blitz hearing of a committee report so full of dissensions and alternatives that the outcome might be both heaven and hell as far as Televerket is concerned.

Stakes

It is said that the post-industrial society is being replaced by the information society, which still leaves us in the dark.

What we do know for certain is that communications, telecommunications networks, cables and satellites are important stakes in the play for social power. Johan J. Jakobsen has understood this. He realizes that the word telematics is and will be very important--and he knows that the contest between public and private interests has already begun.

In Norway, the stakes involved in becoming an information society are about 13 kroner per citizen, far less than in other comparable countries, where the stakes are 20 to 60 kroner. Transferring, processing and storing information, or a combination of these, together with ever new possibilities of using the existing telecommunications networks are catch phrases today. If you read the Conservative Party's technological program you become convinced that these are areas in which the private, multinational computer and electronics giants are most aggressive and enthusiastic. If this program is successful, IBM and Xerox will pursue its development, and Televerket will be split into privately-owned enterprises on the sideline.

Televerket

The development is already in process. Televerket's role in it is not yet clear, but we choose to believe that Jakobsen understands the importance of keeping Televerket strong and that he sees the danger of taking the competitive aspect away from the business by placing it under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. This proposal was endorsed by a majority of the Stette Committee, but did not include Stette himself or Norsk Data's Rolf Skar. This would be equal to removing the most future-oriented and expansive portion of the communications industry, including the big terminal market and the growth associated with it--a market which Televerket in its new form would very much like to pursue.

A state-owned corporation, organized under Televerket, should be given this opportunity--without any hidden transfers of telephone subscribers' money, so greatly feared by privately-owned companies. Attention Ministry of Transportation and Communications: There are no other areas of expertise in this country that can compete against the multinationals, which have the skill and the opportunity to invest whatever is necessary. Let Televerket pay its employees enough to keep them. Then we might become a "leading nation" in the area of telecommunications and still have control over the development.

8952

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TELEDATA SERVICE PLANS TO BE OPERATIONAL IN FALL 1985

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Sep 84 p 48

[Article by Ulf Peter Hellstrom: "Great Interest in Teledata Exhibit"]

[Text] The future Teledata Service number will be 092. This new service, offered by Televerket, has been delayed and will not be operational until next March or April, according to an announcement last Tuesday by Thor Viksveen, Televerket information chief.

Suppliers have shown such an interest in the "Telematics '84 Teledata" exhibit, to be held in the Info-Rama Center, that the originally reserved space has already been exhausted.

"According to plans, the Teledata Service will be fully operational by fall 1985. However, the Televerket's suppliers--Tandem and Data Logic--have promised that an interim system will be in operation as early as next spring," said Viksveen during a press conference last Tuesday. Televerket will send out price quotations etc. to interested Teledata Service users early next year.

The Teledata Service will be a tool for anyone who wishes to collect information from a number of data banks. The Norwegian teledata system is supposed to provide various types of services, which will either be open to the public at large, limited to specific user groups or internal company users. The Norwegian Teledata Service will be able to exchange information with similar services in other countries--like Prestel in Great Britain, Swedish Datavision or Bildschirm in Germany.

Some 44 companies have already signed up for the "Telematics '84 Teledata" exhibit, which will be held in the Info-Rama Center near Sandvika 16 to 18 October. The exhibit is being arranged by Televerket and the Norwegian Center for Information (NSI), Inc. The originally reserved area for the exhibit, 750 square meters, has been enlarged to about 1,200 square meters. While the exhibit in general is open to anyone who wants to pay the admission fee, a scientific conference on telematics and other aspects of the information society will be limited to 300 to 400 persons.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL ON SATELLITE POLICY

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Oct 84 p 25

[Text] Under an agreement reached by the National Telecommunications Board, which met last weekend in Madrid, a special government committee will study the possible use of Spanish communications satellites and the reception of radio broadcasts from other countries' satellites.

The same board also decided on the creation of a working group to establish the bases for defining for the first time a national policy for the exploitation of the radio spectrum.

The National Telecommunications Board considers it indispensable for the government to concretize a space communications policy and plan its short- and medium-term development. Among the space telecommunications instruments used by it, a satellite that allows for nationwide coverage of sound and image broadcasting should be included. The use of satellites in partnership with other countries and reception of broadcasts originating outside the country could also be considered.

In addition, extension of the use of satellite communications to other services, such as telegraph, telephone, data transmission and radio communications services with boats and vehicles is to be considered.

In the view of members of the National Telecommunications Board, Spain cannot remain outside the European and world mainstream, which considers satellite technology as one of the realities of the end of the present century and beginning of the next one. Besides, in insisting on this point, the board bases its position on the need to consider this project in the context of the social debate that is going on among various sectors of Spanish society concerning satellite communications.

Furthermore, a second working group will study policy options for the exploitation, regulation and modernization of the radio spectrum, i.e., the distribution of airwaves and frequencies in such a way as to avoid mutual interference.

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ERICSSON HOPING TO INCREASE COMPUTER SHARE OF WORLD MARKET

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Sep 84 p 20

[Article by Ulf Peter Hellstrom: "Ericsson Will Fight For Computer Market Share"]

[Text] "Our aim is to gain as big a share of the personal computer market in Europe as we now have in terms of computer terminal sales, which means we will be number two in Europe, next to IBM," Hans Amell, head of Ericsson's Personal Computer (PC) Division told AFTENPOSTEN. The big Swedish concern has now launched its own personal computer, which will take up the fight within the highly competitive microcomputer market. The Ericsson subsidiary in Norway anticipates sales of almost 35 million kroner this year.

Had Ericsson decided not to develop its own microcomputer due to the tough competition on this market, it would have actually given up. "We have lived in an IBM world for 15 years and have done well. We have a 15-percent share of the computer terminal market in Europe. Here, we are number two in sales next to IBM. We are hoping to gain the same position in terms of our PC product sales. These products may be used as part of "the IBM world" and will primarily be sold to industry," said Amell.

Ericsson has invested very heavily in its computer division. Ericsson Information Systems' product sales were 200 million kroner prior to launching the personal computer. The company-wide effort to prepare for this launch was the biggest in the company's history. If it is successful, the very high growth rate of Ericsson Information Systems' sales the last couple of years will likely continue. This subsidiary's operating revenues now represent approximately one-third of the Ericsson company's total sales, about 25 billion kroner.

Once the personal computer has been launched internationally, the Norwegian subsidiary of Ericsson Information Systems hopes to sell about 300 new "Ericsson PCs" to Norwegian customers by the end of the year. According to preliminary estimates, 1,800 to 2,000 personal computers will be sold next year, either directly to customers or through a network of distributors.

"The Norwegian subsidiary expects to show a sales gain of almost 25 percent this year, from 275 million in 1983 to approximately 350 million in 1984. The subsidiary employs almost 300. Last year's gross earnings were 13.8 million. The company is now in a very favorable position with respect to earnings," the Norwegian subsidiary's administrative director William Svedberg told AFTENPOSTEN. As you know, Ericsson Information Systems took over Datasaab in 1982 and Facit last year, and these are now supposed to be an integral part of the Ericsson apparatus in Norway as well.

The big Swedish concern also made a very important entry into the U.S. market last spring, when the company in the course of 12 hours signed a contract for 295 million dollars, or approximately 2.5 billion kroner.

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